

MAGAZINE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

NO. 11

Published monthly under the supervision of the
General Executive Board at 147 E. Market St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.



Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as
second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Annum50 Cents
Single Copies 5 Cents
(All orders payable in advance.)

ADVERTISING RATES:

Furnished on application to Cornelius P. Shea,
Editor, 147 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondents writing matter for **THE MAGAZINE**
should write on one side of paper only, and
separate from all other business. Address all
communications to the Editor.

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LOCAL SECRETARY-TREASURERS.

In the last issue of our Magazine we called
attention to the fact that The Magazine in
the future will be mailed to each individual
member sending in his name to the secretary
of his local union. As yet very few locals
have responded to the call to send in the
names and addresses of their members.

We wish to call your attention to this
fact so that there may be no misunderstand-
ing later on as members whose names and
addresses are not in by October 1 will not
receive the November number of The Maga-
zine. The Local Secretary-Treasurer should
read this notice to their members at a
meeting and have their members deposit
their names and addresses with the secre-
tary and the same forwarded to this office.



In this edition of the Magazine appears an
advertisement of a knife lately invented for
the particular use of the teamster. We will
say for the article that nothing better has
ever appeared on the market that strikes
us as being just the tool for the teamster to
have in his possession, as it combines the
qualities of a wire cutter, pinchers, leather
punch, besides having a good blade for ordi-
nary purposes.



In this issue of The Magazine will be
found the pictures of the general offices of
our organization. We take pride in the fact
that our offices are fitted up with union-
made furniture, there being not one piece of
non-union-made stuff in the office.

In buying the furniture for the amalga-
mated organization after the Niagara Falls
convention the committee who had that mat-
ter in charge believed in purchasing desks

and office furniture which would be durable and a credit to the organization.



Beginning with the November issue of the Magazine we shall make several important changes in our paper. We intend to have a new cover printed in several colors, showing a street scene and the emblem of our organization. We shall endeavor to make The Magazine as interesting as possible; also as good an advertising medium for business men as we possibly can. We request business agents and members of our or-

sary for us to change the name of our organization from that of International Brotherhood of Teamsters to International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs. Such a name would look good printed upon some of our working buttons.



Joe Leiter, having failed to corner the market on wheat, is about to endeavor to corner the miners' organization in that part of Illinois in which his mines are located. We do not believe that he will succeed. Should he, however, be successful in having



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

ganization to take an interest in The Magazine and send us any news that will prove interesting to the members of other cities.



The introduction of the automobile, bicycle, etc., during the last few years has had a tendency to discourage the stock raiser from raising as many horses as in previous years, and as a consequence horses are not so easily obtained for the market from ranches as heretofore and the prices are becoming higher.

It will be some time before the automobile replaces our faithful friend. Should it become universal, however, it will be neces-

coal mined and forwarded to some of the large cities in Illinois, he will find that his troubles are just commencing, from the fact that the mining of the coal will be the least part of the trouble which he will have to contend with. The miners are in the right and will certainly win.



In these times when so much is being said concerning compulsory education by the government it would be wise to stop and think of the conditions as they would really exist should the government see fit to spend as much money in furnishing employment for the unemployed as they are spending in

the Philippines and other places. We are convinced that a man can be a good citizen even though he has no education. We believe that an education is one of the greatest blessings that mankind could have, but steady employment is a far greater boon. One of the remedies for doing away with large strikes would be to have the government furnish employment for those who desire work.

When the employer wishes to reduce the wages of his employes or lengthen their working hours, he well knows that the un-

ment, would be ambitious to educate his children, because any man who is at all ambitious desires to see his children fitted to cope with the battle of life under more favorable circumstances than he himself put up with.



A great many labor organizations of Chicago, Boston and other large cities have refused to parade this Labor Day. The teamsters, however, in the above named cities made a very creditable showing. In the city of Chicago there were over twenty-five thou-



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

employed throughout the country, by force of circumstances, are compelled to accept the positions offered on the conditions which he desires to grant. If the government would make it possible for a man to earn an honest livelihood when needed there would not be so many men anxious to take the place of the strikers, and the employers, knowing this, would be more ready to meet with their employes for a consideration of their demands. It would have a tendency to bring about a more conciliatory feeling among the employers of this country.

Any workman having steady employment, or the means of obtaining steady employ-

sand men in line and were a large parade in themselves.

Boston made a very creditable showing, as usual, and we are daily receiving reports from various centers where the teamsters turned out and were accorded a royal welcome by the spectators. We are rapidly becoming recognized as one of the staple organizations of this country and we trust that no Labor Day will pass by without the teamsters making their yearly demonstration.



In the issue of August 25, United Mine Workers' Journal, an editorial appears in

favor of a universal label. The argument is advanced that it would be beneficial for the reason that, having a universal label, it would have a tendency to create a greater demand for union-labeled goods because of the fact that the purchaser would not have so many conflicting labels to remember, and would do away with the possibility of false labels and labels issued by independent organizations and those who may have seceded.

We believe that the argument is a good one and that the idea if adopted by the next convention of the American Federation of Labor will be productive of great good to the trade-union movement of this country.

It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to remember all the labels now in existence, and the purchaser is often confronted with labels which he or she may never have seen before and know absolutely nothing about.

Our delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention should give this matter serious thought, and should the question come up on the floor of the convention we are of the opinion that they could vote

for no better proposition than for the adoption of one label to be the emblem of fair workmanship for all crafts.

There are quite a few independent local unions throughout Albany, Troy and several of the adjoining cities who have refused to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters up to this date.

It is our intention to place a live organizer in that district and endeavor to show them the error they are making, as we believe that the success of the teamsters'

movement lies in having a united organization all over the country.

Brother N. S. Laughran has written us several communications in regard to the matter and we want to assure our brothers in that district that their interests will be cared for and we will send a man into that section of the country in the very near future whose work it will be to endeavor to secure the affiliation of those local unions.



In various papers throughout the Eastern country you will see advertisements for men

to go to California, as the supply of labor, they claim, is not sufficient to meet the demands. They boast of the large wages which the laborer receives for his work in that section of the country and invariably tell of the glorious conditions that surround the working man.

During our recent visit to San Francisco, Los Angeles and several other large cities in California we were forcibly struck by the large number of men whom we could see loafing on the streets. It is true that workmen receive good wages in California, and



CORNELIUS P. SHEA.

especially is this true of the teamster, but at this time there can be no question but what there are three men for every two jobs, and we are confident that this advertising is simply a scheme of the employer to flood the country with working men and thus endeavor to break up the trade unions in that section of the country and put the wages down to the lowest possible notch.

The working people of California have fought for good conditions. The teamsters were on a strike for some thirteen or fourteen weeks and fought nobly to enforce their

wage scale, but the efforts of the employers are directed toward reducing the wages back to the old scale.

We trust that our members throughout the country will not be misled by these schemes and statements of the press, as we are convinced that men who go to California who are not familiar with the system of working in that section of the country invariably have to return; those not having the money being stranded upon the coast and are compelled to work on sheep ranches and such places for such wages as the employer may see fit to concede.

I trust that by no action of any of our members will our loyal friends in California be compelled to meet with a reduction in their wage scales. They are entitled to all they are receiving and we trust that they may be successful in having the conditions which they are now receiving continued without any industrial strife.



To show the inconsistency of the Team Owners' Review in working for the interest of the association, we wish to call attention to the fact that in the

September issue they make much ado because of the fact of their being instrumental in securing a contract for teaming from the R. S. Brine Transportation Company of Boston. In a talk with several of the large team owners of Boston and a personal knowledge of the tactics pursued by the Brine company, we can assure the representatives of the Team Owners Association who secured the contract for the Brine company, that this company is to the team owner what the scab is to the team

driver. They have undermined the business of every legitimate team owner in the city and are directly the cause of making it impossible for the team owners of Boston to secure any better conditions for their work. The Team Drivers' Union has nothing to fear from associations who conduct their business in such a manner.



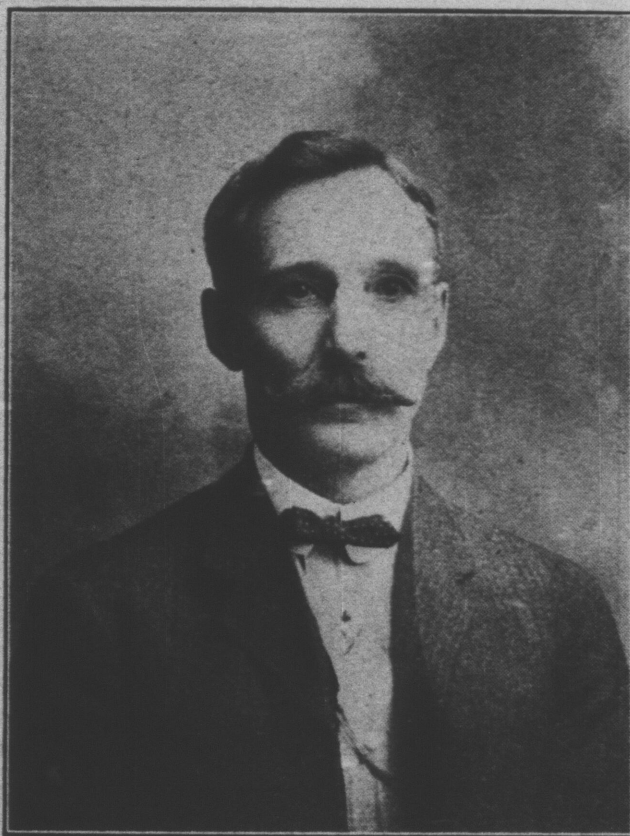
In a letter to the editor of the journal published in the interest of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the following paragraph appears:

"Since D. M. Parry's organization has tried to get control of this city the laboring class have opened their eyes, and every member of the Owen lodge will be in the parade. Our members will not turn out in uniform owing to the fact that the merchants here will only furnish them with the union label for that day only, and the men are tired of this kind of a graft."

The above paragraph shows that the fact of Parry's organization making such strenuous efforts to disrupt labor organizations in various towns and cities, only makes the working

people realize that their best interests must be cared for and we believe that it will have a tendency to have more men join labor organizations for their own protection.

We also call attention to the fact of the members of Owen Lodge refusing to patronize a merchant who would furnish union-labeled goods on one day only, and who decided to parade without uniforms sooner than satisfy their greed by endeavoring to make a profit off the sale of union labeled goods



E. L. TURLEY.

Brother Turley was elected by acclamation to succeed himself as General Secretary-Treasurer at the Convention held in Cincinnati, and to any one who has examined the report as submitted by Brother Turley the reason is obvious. He is a conscientious man, and well fitted to fill the position.

on one day in the year and refusing to carry a stock of them on hand continuously.

This is an example of unionism that might prove beneficial to unions throughout the country.



A TEAMSTER IS A TEAMSTER.

At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor a special committee appointed by the convention decided that any teamster driving a grocery or provision wagon 51 per cent. of his time should belong to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but if he drove a wagon a part of the time but spent the greater portion of his time in the store he should belong to the Retail Clerks' International Union. Their report was accepted and endorsed by the delegates present.

We have no objections to their findings and believe that they were in accordance with justice and were agreeable to both organizations, but we do object to the same delegates present at that convention deciding that the men who drive beer wagons 100 per cent. of their time, who never work in a brewery, but are continuously hauling and driving upon the streets mingling with our other drivers, should belong to the Brewery Workmen. We feel that it is an injustice to a teamster who holds a card in an international organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to be deprived of the right to earn his living at his vocation without being compelled to join some other trade union. Any one who is familiar with the teaming business will know that the teamsters are continuously

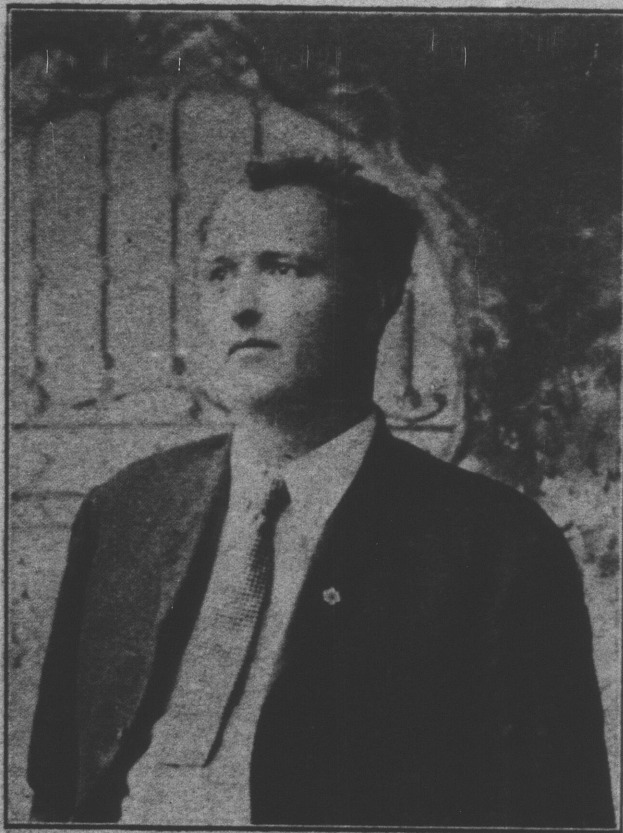
shifting around from place to place. For instance, a man who drives a coal wagon in the winter may drive an ice wagon in the summer, and every one knows that there is more beer handled and used in the summer than in winter and if he were allowed, without first joining the brewery workmen, he could easily secure employment driving a beer wagon in the summer, but under the present system it is an absolute impossibility for him to secure employment without first joining another labor organization,

and in a great many cases he finds union brewery workers driving beer wagons two or three months in the summer and scabbing it upon the teamster for the rest of the year.

If the American Federation of Labor desires to be consistent they should either declare in favor of the principles of trade autonomy or come out open and say that where the organization has the strength that they are at liberty to gobble up anything and everything that may come within their reach.

A teamster is a teamster pure and simple, and, despite the action of the delegates at the Boston convention, we will advise our

members to secure the affiliation of the beer wagon drivers whenever they possibly can. We can protect the interests of the driver far better than the brewery workmen. In the city of Chicago where the brewery teamsters once belonged to the brewery workmen they were working for \$13.50 per week. Today the drivers on the keg beer wagons receive not less than \$150 per month, and all of this has been accomplished inside of two years. They have working agreements with their employers and every-



EDWARD GOULD.

Brother Gould was again chosen to fill the office of First Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The delegates to the convention recognized his work of the past year and conceded that Brother Gould was instrumental in forming the splendid organizations which we have in the city of New York.

thing is going along satisfactorily to the employer and the employe.

We want the beer wagon drivers and we are going to get them. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters is the proper organization for them to belong to. We can care for their interests better than the men who are working in the cellars of the breweries, and the teamsters in the district in which they are situated will render them more valuable assistance if affiliated with us than can be rendered them if affiliated with the brewery workmen or any of the other organizations.

Our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention to be held in San Francisco are instructed to use every possible means to bring about this result. In the meantime let our members be ever watchful and wherever the beer wagon drivers are open for organization, by all means notify us and we will place a man in the field to get them.

We have secured their affiliation in several large cities and it will be but a short time until the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will control all classes of teamsters—the beer wagon driver included.

C. P. S.

WHY TEAMSTERS SHOULD ORGANIZE.

To any man who is ambitious to better his conditions of living, there can be no reason advanced why he should not join the organization of his craft, and especially is this true of the teamster. No workman has received more benefits from organization than the teamster.

We were left for years without any systematic form of organization to care for our

interests and were treated according to the employer's idea of what he believed our services were worth. The teamster had no way of resenting the unjust treatment that was heaped upon him. He was at the beck and call of every man with whom he came in contact and was practically a scapegrace for those under whom he was working. His employer, the shipping clerk, the freight agent, and in fact every one with whom he came at all in touch felt that they were at liberty to abuse and give orders to the teamster.

His hours of labor were the very longest; oftentimes from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 or 9 o'clock at night, besides working half a day on Sunday caring for the horses, greasing and cleaning the harness and wagon, for which he received the lowest possible wages.

As an example of what organization has done for the teamster we desire to cite a few cases in actual existence. Take, for instance the coal teamsters of Brockton, Mass., who, prior to their organizing five years ago, were working for from eight to nine dollars a week. They now receive \$2.50 per day and go

to work at 8 o'clock in the morning and receive overtime at the rate of 35 cents per hour for all services performed after 5 o'clock in the evening.

The lumber teamsters of Boston had been working for from eight to nine dollars per week prior to their joining the Teamsters' Union some four years ago, but they now receive \$14.00 per week wet or dry and a half holiday on Saturday all the year around. The same is also true of the coal teamsters and truck drivers of Boston. In Chicago the coal teamsters were working for 50 cents per



M. J. DWYER.

M. J. Dwyer of St. Louis was again elected Second Vice-President at the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Dwyer needs no introduction, as he did good work, and in that way he became very well known.

load and made an average of three loads a day, or about nine dollars per week. They now receive \$15 per week, 40 cents per hour for overtime, are not docked for holidays and have no work on Sunday. The same applies to the truck driver of Chicago, who practically worked under the same conditions previous to their organization. The ice wagon drivers of Chicago receive \$80 per month, whereas, they used to receive \$45.

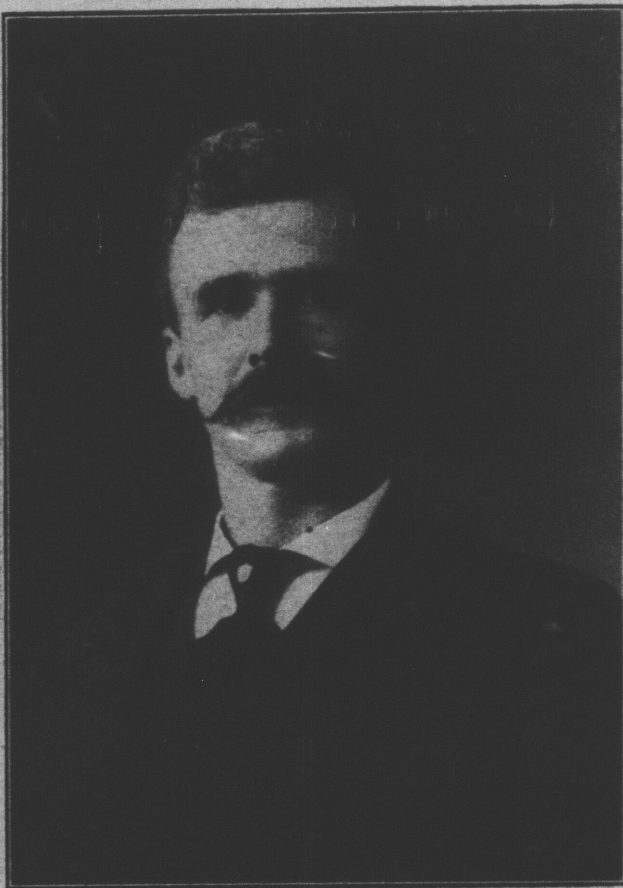
All these cases go to show that if the teamster will but organize we can accomplish what the other trades have accomplished, viz., shorter hours and better wages.

We feel that it should take no great amount of persuasion to show to the teamsters of the country that their place is in their trade union, and that the teamsters' organization is recognized as one of the leading labor organizations of this country. Where our men have gone along on the right lines there has been no trouble in raising their wages and bettering their conditions. The teamsters of Boston, with one exception, have never had a strike for wages, the employers having met with them from year to year and mutually agreed as to the conditions which should govern their employes during the year. This also applies to the majority of our local unions in Chicago, St. Louis and other large centers, and wherever any serious difficulty has taken place where the Teamsters' Local Union was

involved, it was invariably brought on by the employer assuming the position that he did not care to deal with their members collectively, or else by a lockout. No employer who has shown a disposition to be fair with our members has ever had any trouble in making satisfactory agreements with our

local unions. We have always been willing to meet with our employer and consider his side as well as our own, and in a majority of the cases the employer is willing to say that he is perfectly satisfied to have his men in our organization, for the reason that he receives better service; the men take more interest in their employer's business, as is the case with all workmen who are contented. We believe that the teamsters of the country should give some careful consideration to the conditions under which they are laboring at the present time. If they would but stop to think of the conditions which the organized workers have as compared with their own, there is no question but what they would see the benefits to be derived from organization.

To the members of our local unions who are not as yet organized well enough to make demands upon their employer and seek to better their conditions, we would suggest that they bring these matters to the attention of the unorganized men and show to them what organization has done for our members. Talk to non-union men in a man-



MICHAEL CASEY.

Some three years ago the employers of San Francisco decided to lock out the teamsters of that city, being determined to exterminate unionism among the drivers. At that time the drivers were out some thirteen weeks and put up a very gallant fight, which was successful eventually. Their leader and chief adviser at that time was Brother Michael Casey, who was elected Third Vice-President at the Cincinnati Convention. Brother Casey was also the first President of the City Front Federation in San Francisco, and has been unanimously elected to that office at each election since. The City Front Federation is composed of delegates from all Local Unions working in and around the water front, and it speaks well for his ability as a leader to say that the delegates to such a body recognize Brother Casey to the extent of unanimously re-electing him each year. Brother Casey will prove a valuable addition to the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

ly fashion and show them what we hope to obtain by having them join our local union. There are many facts which can not be contradicted which will show that the proper place for all men working at our industry is within the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Let those who are already in use their influence and endeavor to bring to their next meeting some one who is not a member and thus help to build up the organization and show to the people of the country that the day has passed when the teamster is the worst-paid and longest-worked man among the unskilled trades. C. P. S.



ONE BROTHERHOOD.

There seems to be a prevailing opinion that there exists a feeling between the business man and the laborer. We are loathe to believe it.

They talk about class and caste, about a drawn line, a tight fence and so forth. If this be true we hope that the fence is not high, and that there are but few who are not willing to jump over and mingle with each other. We are one common brotherhood. We start in life alike, we live together, we deal

with one another, we breathe the same air, we have the same sunshine. One chooses this line of business, one that. Our success depends upon circumstances, no one can be successful without the help of others. Now whether we are successful or not, whether we are merchant or miner, millionaire or mechanic we still belong to the same brotherhood.

The American people are apt scholars, and they are learning very rapidly to understand

that labor is honorable. They look no more down upon the man with clothes soiled by the clay from the sewer ditch, or blackened face from the mines, or hardened hand from the factory, as mere men of toil, or mechanics in the shape of human beings, but they look upon them as belonging to the same family, one great brotherhood, and realize that by the sweat of his brow and the exposure of his health, he is doing the work so necessary for our well being, and doing

what we could not do, and doing it well, and doing hazardous work that few people would do for double the wages. Yes, we are fast learning to look up to the humblest toiler with respect, and recognize them as being one of us, and doing a great part toward the betterment of the conditions of mankind in general.—Union Reporter.



NOT LIBELOUS.

A lawyer in a court room may call a man a liar, scoundrel, villain, or thief, but no one makes a complaint when court has adjourned. If a newspaper prints such reflections on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. And this is owing to the fact

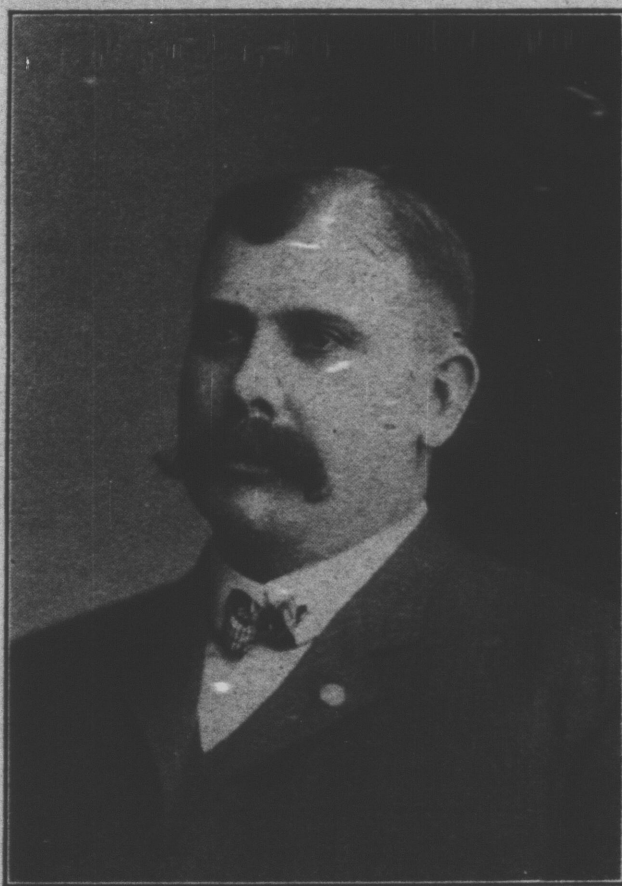
that people believe what an editor says; what a lawyer says cuts no figure.



DISPUTED.

Muggsy—"De fizzleology teacher at de nite school says ever'body has a hundred and sixty bones."

Scrapes—"Git out; he's kidding ye. No-buddy except Carnaygie an' Rockefeller, and them big guys, ever has so much money as dat all at once."



CHARLES ROBB.

Brother Charles Robb needs no introduction to the members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In the Amalgamation Convention, held at Niagara Falls, Brother Robb was elected Sixth Vice-President, and at Cincinnati was elected again to fill the office of Fourth Vice-President. In several instances his good advice has been tried in the past, and no doubt he will render valuable assistance to the organization in the future.

"THE TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT IN FRANCE."

John Mitchell in collaboration with Walter E. Weyl. Copyright, 1904, by John Mitchell. All Rights reserved.

In every country which we have visited, the trade unions appear to show peculiarities and to differ from the trades unions in America. In America the labor organizations took their rise at a late period, but grew rapidly both in membership and power. In England, on the other hand, the growth of the unions has been slow and steady; they have developed in that country into great and powerful organizations, with large funds and with a complicated and excellent system of benefits for their members.

In England, also, under the free government which there obtains, the unions have developed a system of agreements with the employers, and conciliation rather than strikes is the goal which is sought. In Germany the unions still show the effects of a policy of restriction and repression under a state ruled by the police. In that country the labor unions are still not allowed to hold even local meetings without first obtaining permission, and without admitting the police, and in many cases it is even impossible for them to secure halls in order to carry on the necessary work of the organization.

It has only been during the past thirty years that the French government has ceased to be distinctly unfriendly to labor organizations and only during the last twenty years that trade unions have been defi-

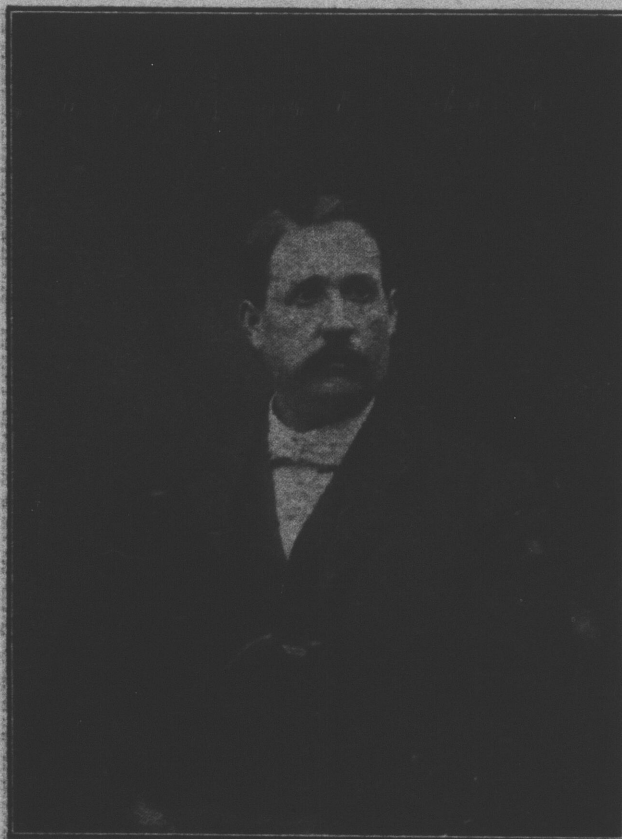
nitely legalized. The right of workmen to associate was taken away during the French revolution by the law of 1791. In order to do away with the former close corporations of employers and workmen, and to secure complete freedom of labor, it was forbidden by law for people in the same trade to join together to pursue their "supposed" common interests.

According to this law any coalition of workmen, with the purpose of leaving off work simultaneously (that is, striking), or of influencing the hours of labor, or of making labor dearer, was made punishable by fine and imprisonment. The employers were equally forbidden to unite with the object of reducing wages unreasonably.

Like many laws of this nature, this statute was found to cut only one way. Against employers the law was hardly ever invoked and organizations among employing bakers, butchers, carpenters, etc., gradually came into being and were tolerated. Subsequently larger organizations and federations of employers were formed at Paris and in the provinces, and these

bodies, although without legal standing, were tolerated and recognized by the government.

In the meantime the law was rigidly enforced against the trade unions. From 1825 to 1848 over 7,000 workmen were accused of the crime of entering into combinations, and of these 4,500 were sent to prison, while from 1848 to 1864 there were almost 5,000 workmen sent to prison for the same offense.



C. F. O'NEILL.

Brother O'Neill was formerly Eastern District Organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but at the Convention held in Cincinnati the delegates, recognizing the ability of Brother O'Neill, decided to honor him with a vice-presidency, believing that Brother O'Neill's experience in the trade union movement would make him a valuable addition to the General Executive Board. He was elected Fifth Vice-President of the I. B. of T.

Notwithstanding this persecution, a few unions succeeded in organizing under the guise of friendly societies, the compositors and hatters maintaining a precarious existence under this form. Finally, in 1868, the unions, without being made legal, were granted toleration so long as they refrained from the commission of acts of violence or from interference with the freedom of labor.

It was not until 1884, however, that the unions were placed upon a firm legal basis. In that year, through the activity of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, a statute was passed which is still the fundamental trades union law for the country. By this law the unions were entirely legalized, it being merely provided that each union taking advantage of the law place in the hands of the government officials a copy of its constitution and by-laws and the names of its officers, who must be Frenchmen, in possession of their civic rights.

The unions were granted the right to unite into federations, to sue and to hold property, with a proviso that they could only hold enough real property to provide places for meetings, as well as libraries and technical schools for the education of members.

In France trade unions are included under the head of what may be called trade associations (*syndicats professionnels*). These trade associations include, beside the regular trade unions, organizations of employers and mixed organizations.

Thus, at the present time there are over 2,600 employers' associations in mining, manufacturing, commerce and agriculture,

the membership of which amounts to 185,000. There are also 155 so-called mixed associations, consisting of employers and workmen. In these organizations the employers and workmen each contribute a certain share of the expense of the organization, and provision is made for aid in the case of sickness or accident, for pensions to disabled or aged workmen, for savings banks, and for other similar beneficent purposes.

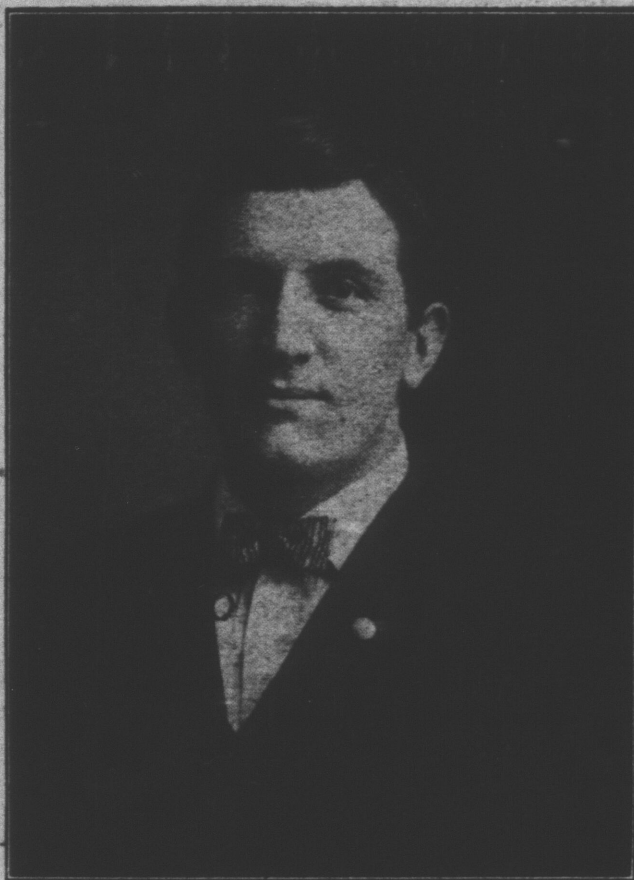
An association composed, however, of individual employers and workmen can not take the place of a trade union and can not represent the interests either of the employers or of the workmen. As a result the mixed associations at the present time include less than 35,000 members, and they are finding it difficult to maintain even this number of adherents.

At the present time there are 614,000 members of the French trade unions. The organizations, although small, with an average membership of only 170, are rapidly growing, their numbers having more than doubled within the last eight or ten years.

As in England and the United States, the unions

grew slowly during the bad times after 1893, but from 1898 their growth has been phenomenal. This is especially true in Paris, in which city 30 per cent of all the French trade unionists are to be found. The unions have spread into many grades, and, especially during recent years, have attracted large numbers of women.

At the present time there are over 50,000 women in the regular unions and in the



JOHN SHERIDAN.

Brother John Sheridan was elected Seventh Vice-President at the Cincinnati Convention, and is Business Agent of Local No. 702—the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union of Chicago—and was instrumental in organizing and building up the Local Union.

He was a candidate for President at the Amalgamation Convention in Niagara Falls, and has the confidence and respect of both his brother members and the employers of Chicago. Brother Sheridan is a leader in the Council, and his advice is sought by the other local unions. He is known to be a conscientious man.

mixed unions of employers and workmen. It is interesting to note that the proportion of women is much larger in the mixed unions and that these hybrid combinations are strongest in the trades where women or unskilled workmen are employed and the organization of real trade unions is difficult.

The French unions are largely engaged in solving the problem of unemployment. Over 800 of them have employment offices, many of them have out of work benefits, and still others make definite payments to permit the member out of work to travel to other cities.

The unions also maintain general benefit funds, libraries, and in some cases, schools for technical training, co-operative societies, newspapers, old age funds, accident funds, and in case of five organizations, laboratories.

Unfortunately, however, the unions are for the most part so small and so many that they fail to have the same influence upon wages, hours and conditions of labor that is exerted by American and English labor organizations. In many cases, two or three or more unions exist in the same trade and in the same town, and friction and jealousy are engendered by this rivalry. The unions, however, have now begun to form federations of a national scope, and about one-third of all French trade unionists are organized under what may be compared with more or less exactness to our national and international organizations.

Thus the National Federation of Miners, which includes about 60,000 members, or about one-half of all the miners of the country, is now practically organized upon a national basis, and the same is true to a greater or less extent of the metal workers, compositors, railway workers, and members of the building trades.

The compositors have been organized for a long time, have initiated many reforms in their industry, have developed benefit features, and have dealt with much wisdom and discretion with the questions of the employment of women and the introduction of the linotype machine.

One of the most interesting developments in the trade union world in France is the development of the so-called labor exchange. These labor exchanges are local organizations, including members of the different cities and correspond in some particulars to our central labor bodies.

Originally formed for the purpose of find-

ing employment for men out of work, these labor exchanges, including the great majority of the unions within the cities, have gradually extended their scope and influence so that they may almost be called the heart of the French labor movement.

As a rule the labor exchanges possess buildings which serve as common meeting places for the individual unions, and have also waiting and lounging rooms, libraries, halls for lectures, or for educational courses, etc. The original labor exchange was that of Paris, which was proposed as early as 1790, but which was not finally organized until almost a century later.

At the present time there are 86 labor exchanges throughout France, and almost three-fourths of the trade unionists of the country belong to them. To defray the original cost of their buildings they have received large sums of money, amounting to over \$600,000, from the cities, and they still receive annual subventions both from the municipal governments and departments.

Their numbers are growing with extreme rapidity, having doubled within two years. A further development has been reached by the coalition of almost one-half of the labor exchanges into a Federation of Labor Exchanges, which has its seat in Paris and is beginning to exert a powerful and beneficent influence.

Upon the whole it appears that the French labor movement is in a period of development through which American and English unions may be said to have passed.

Retarded and hampered for many decades by the open hostility of the government, they have now reached a point of practically complete independence, and are progressing along lines which should lead to a full development and complete success.

Unlike England, Germany and Belgium, France is preponderatingly an agricultural country, and it is not to be expected that the number of trade unionists will represent the same fraction of the community as will finally be possible in these other countries.

The French unions, however, already include almost one-sixth of all the workmen engaged in French industries, and the rate at which the organizations are growing and the progress made toward the development of federations and the outlining of sound policies, lead one to hope for a bright future for the trades union movement in France.



WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING



St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire to say that since I returned from the convention I have been looking after the affairs of Locals No. 743, 729, 405, 526 and 755, which are in trouble at this time, and also after the other locals which were in very bad shape when I took hold of them. Since my return we have succeeded in getting 800 men paid up to date who were in arrears from one to eight months. I also got one of the biggest liverymen in East St. Louis to sign up, and in St. Louis the success of the teamsters looks better than ever before.

We are being congratulated by all organized labor for our turnout in the parade yesterday. One-half of the men in line were teamsters and every one of them had to wear a uniform and button of the Brotherhood or get out of line.

I am to have a meeting of the grocery wagon drivers on the 16th to organize them and the prospects are bright for a good local. I had a meeting with the liverymen of St. Louis and they agreed to a wage scale, but when we went back the next day to get them to sign up they threw us down.

Hoping this report will be satisfactory, I remain, fraternally yours,

M. J. DWYER, Second Vice-President.



Jersey City, Aug. 16, 1904.

Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—The fact that membership in the I. B. of T. is beneficial to those engaged as drivers has been so well proven to the members of Local 617 of Jersey City that I feel that our present prosperous condition and increased advantages, viz., shorter hours, increased wages and pay for all time worked, is due only to our solid and able organization. From the start our local was looked upon with favor and our success has been satisfactory, and if our membership continues to increase at the present rate we expect to show, not the largest membership, but as large a percentage of teamsters enrolled in the I. B. of T. as any local in the country under

like conditions. We have been organized about eighteen months and we have a membership of 225 and 156 in good standing, and have already had the opportunity of proving that our members are true, loyal and steadfast unionists. During the horse-shoers' strike it was, as the saying goes, "up to the teamster," and a committee from this local went to the brother truckman and requested them to have all shoeing done by J. H. U. and the request was granted and due credit was given us by the J. H. U. for the stand we took. Today the members of Local 617 drive nothing but union-shod horses. During the strike of the longshoremen of the N. Y., N. H. & H. railroad the drivers refused to haul any freight from or to the piers for eight days, when an agreement was made between the freight handlers and the boss truckmen in the section that 617 had jurisdiction over. Our wage scale calls for \$15 for double, \$13 for single and 25 cents per hour for overtime and no Sunday work. We have a wage scale signed which calls for the regular union wage, and, all in all, we have found the I. B. of T. a good investment and beneficial alike to employer and employe, as is evidenced by the good feeling that exists between the boss truckmen and our local.

We have been unfortunate in that we have been visited by death twice during our eighteen months of organization, taking from our ranks two of our best brothers, our first secretary and treasurer, Chas. Curtis, and our worthy brother, Daniel Kelleher, and in both cases the brothers of the local donated \$150 for funeral expenses. We have an able and efficient set of officers.

The teamsters of Jersey City are well organized, having four locals, taking in each branch of the craft in Hudson county, and in six months' time our missionaries expect to have every driver driving a truck wearing a union button. We do not wish to appear too enthusiastic, but results to date have given us confidence and we will try and make our local one in which the brotherhood can take pride in by being fair in our dealings to all and exacting the same

in return. Trusting you will regard this as Local 617's first but not last greeting to our fellow members, I am, yours respectfully,

A. J. BITTIGHOFER,
Cor. Sec'y, Local 617.



Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 31, 1904.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following is a report of my work for the past month. After the convention adjourned I attended a meeting of the Executive Board at Cincinnati. From there I proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., and worked there a few days. As per orders from the General President I went to Hamilton, Ont., where I found our local union in very bad shape. I remained there for about four days, called a mass meeting, which was a success. Several new members were secured and a lot of the old men who had dropped out returned. I advised them to call open meetings until their local is built up and have since received a communication from the secretary saying that the local is growing rapidly.

From Hamilton I went to Pittsburg, as per instructions. Here I found a bad state of affairs owing to the division of forces. There are three separate union movements here, the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor and one known as the Labor League of Pennsylvania, all working separately and against each other, besides a building trades council, which has no affiliation whatever. On looking the ground over I found that we had three locals here—the ice men, Locals No. 311, and 448. Locals No. 311 and No. 448 are in a wretched condition. The ice men were a local organization for some time, but owing to the hard work of Brother Sullivan it affiliated with the I. B. of T. This local is in very good shape financially and numerically.

On my arrival here I set to work at once to bring about a better organization. My first efforts were among the coal teamsters, but as yet I have not been able to form a local of them. I did not confine my work to them alone, as I worked among all classes of teamsters and have secured several new members for Locals No. 311 and 448. I feel, however, that I will be able to organize a few locals in a short time. It is rather slow work, as I have had no one to give me any information as to where to go, and have had to do the best I could.

I hope to be able to have a better report for next month.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. O'NEILL, 5th Vice-President.



Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 2, 1904.

Editor I. B. of T. Magazine:

The August Magazine reached us in due time, and was read with great pleasure. It is gratifying to know that the quality of our Magazine is increasing with every issue, and I see no reason why we should not, in due time, have one of the best labor journals in existence.

I am pleased to note that in the near future the Magazine will be mailed to the members direct. It is a step in the right direction; as it is now, a great many members take no interest in The Magazine and never come to the meeting so as to receive a copy of it, and when they do come, too often it is only glanced at and then thrown carelessly aside with an indifference that does not argue well for the labor movement in general.

Under the system now adopted, The Magazine will reach the homes of the members, and if the member himself is not enough interested in his present and future welfare to read and become posted on the conditions as they really exist, perhaps it will be gladly read by his family, and through it the true principles, the aims and objects of the organization, of which the husband and father is a member, will be made clear to them, while now it is a vague mist with perhaps a faint idea of present pecuniary benefits, without any realization of the true and worthy objects and the principles upon which organized labor is founded.

If we can but get the family to reading, and get them educated to the true principles and objects, then, no matter whether the member has been indifferent or not, the education of his family will begin to bear fruit, and the former careless member will begin to wake up and realize that his membership in an organization stands for something more than paying dues and receiving a small pecuniary benefit at the present, and, so realizing, he will stand ready to throw himself into the brunt of the fight so as to have the satisfaction of knowing that by his efforts, combined with those of his fellow workmen, he is not only bettering his own condition at present, but he is helping to

prepare a better future condition for his children, when they grow to manhood and womanhood and are thrown out in the world to battle for themselves.

If I am permitted to comment on the International Convention, I would say that they took one step backward when they turned down the resolution by Brother Evans, authorizing and instructing the General Executive Board to procure sufficient literature, setting forth the benefits to be derived from "organization," to be distributed throughout the country for the purpose of furthering the education of the craft along the lines of organization.

I believe that money spent in that direction, would be money well spent.

If more money was expended by organized labor in educating the working class and getting them to realize the benefits to be derived through organization such education would materially strengthen our organizations, and we would be in less danger from the class of laboring people who now stand ready, ignorant of our aims and objects, to fill our places when any dissension arises.

As Labor Day is drawing near it is predicted that Des Moines will have a very successful celebration. The committee on arrangements have refused permission for any vehicle to be in the line of march unless driven by a union driver.

In former years nearly every hack in the city was engaged for Labor Day parade, but as there is only one union hack driver in the city—Brother Frank Moore, who transferred into Local No. 90 at the time Local No. 597 disbanded—it is safe to say that with the exception of the hack driven by Brother Moore, the Livery Men's Association will lose out, as most of the organizations are making preparations for floats and side seats, to be drawn by work teams driven by members of Local No. 90.

Trusting that this will reach you in time for the September issue, with best wishes for the officers and members of the I. B. of T., I am, fraternally yours,

M. P. GIVENS, Rec. Sec'y, Local No. 90.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The members of Local No. 714 of Chicago seem to be very handy all around, and according to Business Agent Lally of the Elevator Constructors they are first-class mechanics. Our boys, however, have shown

a disposition to be fair in the controversy between the two organizations.

* * *

Brother Emmet Flood is working in Philadelphia in the interest of the trade-union movement. He will pay particular attention to the interests of the Teamsters' organization, however.

* * *

According to the New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, the men employed there as newspaper wagon drivers are sorters and distributors. From the fact of sorting out the number of papers each store or stand wishes and delivering them from the wagon to the store they lose their identity as drivers. The American Federation of Labor will be called upon to turn that local union over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, where it rightfully belongs.

* * *

IN MEMORIAM.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 2, 1904.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 155, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of Mr. Jacob Rapp, our brother and fellow worker, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn his loss with feelings of regret, softened only by the confident hope that her spirit is enjoying perfect happiness in "the better world above; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to Brother Rapp; also one sent to our official Magazine for publication.

THOS. KAVANAUGH,
JOSEPH MASON,
JOHN SIMON,
WILLIAM C. FREIERT,
Committee.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 2, 1904.

The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Local No. 155, Salesmen of Carbonated Waters:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Michael Weis, our brother and fellow workman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in the hour of their sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this union; that a copy be sent to Mrs. Michael Weis, and also that a copy be sent to The Magazine for publication.

WILLIAM C. FREIERT,
JOHN J. SIMON,
T. H. KAVANAUGH,
JOSEPH N. MASON,
Committee.



MISCELLANY



A BOSTON EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Now we learn of the formation of another Employers' Organization for the purpose of "eradicating the evils of unionism by educational methods." This organization is said to comprise 636 of Boston's employers of labor. Among many other things, the acting secretary of the organization, in a recent speech, stated:

"We believe that the economic prosperity of the nation requires the establishment of the following fundamental principles:

"No closed shop.

"No restriction as to the use of tools, machines or materials, except such as may be unsafe.

"No restriction as to the number of apprentices or learners when of proper age.

"No limitation of output.

"No sympathetic strikes.

"No boycott."

"Eradicating the evils of Unionism" would be a distinct gain to the union movement and the individual employe, but substituting therefor the evils of Employers' Associations would be a distinct loss to both unionism and the individual employe. If the Boston association is to use the same "educational methods" in vogue with other associations of employers, the phrase is a cloaking expetive.

Reductions in wages, lockouts, blacklists and obstructing the organization of non-unionists are some of the educational methods commonly practiced by employers' associations. Not only the right, but the necessity of organization of labor is conceded. This means the organization of the non-union workers and nothing else, and the efforts of employers' associations to obstruct and defeat organization of the non-union worker is opposing, if not denying the right, flying in the face of necessity and inconsistent with their own efforts to organize employers. Perpetuating the non-union worker in disorganized helplessness is about the full extent of employers' associations guardianship interest in the non-unionist's welfare. These associations are ever ready to assume the position of guardian of the

non-unionist and protection of his rights and interests when it is a question of organizing him so that he could effectively guard his own welfare, but disclaim any and all guardianship responsibilities at all other times.

The economic prosperity of a nation requires the economic prosperity of its workers, and the economic prosperity of the workers requires conditions of employment, wages and conditions of living that would protect the workers' economic health and enable at least a common school education for their children.

The alternative of the "closed shop" is not the open shop now in vogue, but the establishment of fair conditions of employment and fair wages in all shops, both to be fairly determined by the employer and employes jointly. The provisional clause, "except such as may be unsafe," attached to the second fundamental (?) principle renders that principle valueless.

Why not add it to the third or fourth principles?

The uneconomic restrictions charged to organized labor are the corollary of the uneconomic excesses of capital. They are not indulged in for the purpose of injuring or interfering with the prosperity of any business or industry, but are felt to be necessary safeguards against vicious abuses.

"No sympathetic strikes" should carry a strict observance of no sympathetic lockouts and likewise "no boycott" an observance of the principle of no blacklists.

The right of employers to manage their respective businesses in such lawful manner as they may deem proper implies a strict observance of a similar right of organized labor. "Making it possible for any person to obtain employment without being compelled to join a labor organization" is something for organized labor to conjure with. It permits of several constructions, but may mean nothing more than the methods in common use by other employers' associations, or it may mean, as one might reasonably judge from portions of the secretary's address, that his organization intended to establish

such fair wages and conditions of employment that neither defensive or offensive organization of the workers would be necessary.

It is a certainty that while employers or employers' associations take advantage of the non-union worker to perpetuate industrial abuses, defeat organization and the struggle of organized labor for economic justice, there will be no permanent industrial peace. Temporary submission to a greater brute force always portends war. If, however, the secretary's promises that the association will meet labor questions in a rational and temperate manner and its efforts be confined to protecting the employers' rightful interests and never methods of aggression, unionism has nothing to fear and much to hope for from such an association.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the policy of the association as executed will not make it impossible for organized labor to always confined its efforts to "good causes and right methods."—Shoe Workers' Journal.



SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

The Longshoremen's President Dwells Upon Importance of Holding to Agreements.

President Daniel J. Keefe of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers, in his latest report made the following statement on sympathetic strikes and the necessity of strict observance of trade agreements:

"The so-called sympathetic strikes can not be countenanced by our organization. When deserving we can lend our aid and moral support. Yet we must not forget that our honor and manhood is involved in the obligations of our contracts and agreements. The influence and respect we today command as an international union is due to the fidelity and faithful performance of each and every agreement entered into.

"Labor long ago complained, and justly so, of the gross injustice practiced on them in the past. Now when we are dignified with the consideration and public approval of just cause, we can ill afford to be swayed by the inexperienced and unthinking portion of the movement, who have but recently been made aware of the existence of a union.

"It has taken years of patient struggle and sacrifice to build up our organization,

and the wisdom of the best minds who have suffered in the past contend that unless the provocation is very great, should we order a sympathetic strike. The past policy of this organization has always been to exhaust all means to arrive at a satisfactory settlement and only when every other means failed, to strike, and then do so with a full knowledge and appreciation of what the contest means, and be prepared to endure all the conflict entails.

"But the great secret of the success of our organization has been due to our ability to meet with our employers and have them see where our labor has merited and is entitled to increased wages and better conditions. * * *

"Public sentiment is sure to be with us, if our cause is right, and deserves public support, and our every act should be a studied effort for its approval. Public sentiment today exacts that the contracts or agreements of labor be free, as contracts for commodities, under fair and just agreement for services rendered, to the end that the wage-worker shall not be obliged to make contracts or terms not acceptable to him. And public sentiment will hold the party who violates an agreement or declines to resort to conciliatory methods of arbitration, morally responsible for all the ill effects growing out of contest or strike."



"CHILD LABOR IN UNITED STATES."

Bulletin No. 52 of the United States Department of Labor, dated May, 1904, but distributed somewhat later, devotes 153 pages to an article bearing the ambitious title, "Child Labor in the United States." To the serious student of the subject, this title will be warning that little of value is to be expected of the contents. For the time has long gone by for attempting to deal with child labor in the United States in a monograph or even in one report, however comprehensive. The number of children involved is too vast (1,752,187, according to the United States census in 1900); the variety of their occupations is too bewildering; the legislation affecting them is too complex and intricate; the variations in their home and school surroundings are too multiform.

Continuing the amplitude of conception of the title, the opening sentence of the introduction promises much: "The object of

the present study is to furnish information regarding the subject of child labor." After this it is somewhat disappointing to find no reference to agriculture or domestic service or to tenement house manufacture, while mining appears to be disposed of in thirty-five lines scattered through four pages in different parts of the text. The telegraph and messenger service—in which two companies employ more boys than are engaged by any other single employer in the United States—are given twenty-two lines.

The text which follows these ambitious undertakings is a strange jumble of statements and misstatements of facts such that an expert could disentangle truth from error only at a cost of much waste time. To verify this statement it is only necessary to compare the misleading assertions in the text as to the statutes of New York, New Jersey and Illinois with the correct version of the statutes themselves as printed at the close of the text. The provisions printed in the text were repealed in each of the three States mentioned twelve months before the bulletin was issued.

The worthlessness of the text follows inevitably from the plan of preparation. Manufacture, commerce and mining, so far as they involved the employment of children, were to be studied in twelve States east and west, north and south—from Massachusetts to Wisconsin and from New York and New Jersey to South Carolina and Missouri. The two agents to whom this wide ranging, far-reaching investigation was entrusted came from agricultural States of the northwest and had no adequate experience in industrial investigation.

That portion of the publication which is of value is contained in seventy pages, embracing a painstaking compilation of the statutes now in force in the various States, affecting the labor of children. Readers should be careful to refer to this compilation for correction and verification in every case in which, in the text, the substance of a law appears to be given. A simple example may serve to illustrate the inaccuracy of statements which discredit the text. At the top of page 489 stands the following statement: "In New York, fourteen years is the age under which children cannot be employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments during the sessions of the public schools, but children between twelve and

fourteen years of age can be employed in mercantile establishments during vacations." The real fact is that it has been unlawful, since 1887, to employ at any time in the year a child under the age of fourteen years in any factory or workshop; while in mercantile institutions children between the ages of twelve and fourteen may be employed during vacation, only in villages and in cities of the third class. The same slovenliness of expression is repeated with a similar misleading result on page 522 et seq as follows: "But in Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, children of an age to be employed at labor are exempt" (from compulsory attendance at school). The fact with regard to New York is that children are required to attend school from the seventh to the fourteenth birthdays. After the fourteenth birthday they may be exempt from school attendance, provided that they are actually employed.

What possible object can the Department of Labor have in disseminating this medley of misinformation?—Florence Kelley in *Charities*.



LABOR DAY.

The last summer holiday is set aside in honor of what is probably the most fruitful thing in life. To labor we owe wealth, happiness, health and progress. To labor either on the part of ourselves or of others, we owe life itself. Let us therefore accord to this great source of psychic and physical success all due honor and consideration. Let us acknowledge what has already been accomplished and place no barriers to its future achievements.

Whether labor is a blessing or a curse depends much on whether it is voluntary and intelligent. The "joy of work," as President Eliot puts it, is found to be one of the keenest of pleasures by many people, especially by the successful. And yet thousands of wage-earners bitterly resent the suggestion that their daily grind is anything but misfortune or injustice. And have they not some reason? Many of them are victims of circumstance, and few are able to make that almost superhuman, or at least extraordinary effort necessary to lift them from their daily routine, without help from without. Their labor may be intelligently directed, but it is involuntary. They work to

live, and their fondest dream is of a time when they need not work.

Labor Day brings before us annually the thought of the progress of the laboring man. On that day we should take the time to look about us and see what other people are doing and whether we can with profit follow their example. If you are no further advanced in ability, power or position than on the previous Labor Day, get out of the rut. —Enterprise.



A FRIEND.

As we travel along the rugged paths of life, while the heat of the noonday sun beats upon our brows and the jagged edges and sharp corners of the unsociable element make the burden seem unbearable, what is more refreshing, more encouraging than the genial smile of an open-souled friend?

This world is one vast panorama of surprises; and there is a mysterious voice which always tells us when we are in the presence of a person of worth—not the tawdy excuse of a man, but the divine duality of a sunny soul and a candid heart. We can discern it in the cheery voice and the assuring smile. Sometimes the benign glance of a kindly eye speaks eloquently, though seen through a cold exterior of conventionalism.

The eyes are the mirror of the soul and the face is the open book of the inmost heart!

True worth manifests itself in the beggar as in the man of opulence, and fails not to win its own reward—respect! It cannot be disguised by the tell-tale mantle of poverty, nor counterfeited by the pseudo-finery of gilded deceit. Character makes and is the man.

How often do the noblest efforts of a fellow set in dismal failure by causes trivial as a harsh jeer or a haughty frown; while a little forbearance or kind word may spur him to the realization of his ideal!

The talismanic touch of a kindly hand and the cheerful word of a whole-souled nature have so often inspired grief-harrowed, care-bowed strivers with a new born hope and a vision of brighter days; who, taking heart, have brushed aside the darksome clouds of despondency and basked in the sunshine of happiness.

This world is really one of beauty; and all the unloveliness which pessimists love to

prate of is merely the spectre of their own distorted imaginations.

The people are not yet advanced to that higher school of thinking whose basic philosophy is—all is good.

But the human race is scarcely born yet. Here and there, at long intervals, a quadruped appears which has barely learned the art of balancing on its hind legs.

In all truth, when compared with the masses, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato and Socrates merit the distinction of being capable of reasoning, and these noble souls are the earnest of what the race shall grow to be. Man will yet learn his individuality with Deity and live and act as a god. The quadruped is all right; for it is the Godman in the embryo condition. We can well afford to wait and expect. This is the prayer of faith which removes mountains of doubt.

After all, with a little reflection, we can see that nothing can win us friends in the battle of life and gain for us the good will and esteem of our fellows as a gentleness of exterior, cheerfulness of disposition and kindliness of heart.

Why may we not make this world an elysium of delight—a big playground—by casting aside the mouldy mask and age-eaten cloak of conventionalism and be our natural, God-created, altruistic selves?—
Trades Union Herald.



BRAIN AGAINST BRAWN.

There has never been any reason except superior smartness which has justified the brain worker in exacting for what he does a share of the proceeds so wholly disproportionate over the one who labors with his hands. The result of putting the premium on mental rather than manual labor has been to overcrowd these callings with many who are unfit to render the world real service, even if they are not more in number than the world requires in such fields. The economic equilibrium has always been disturbed because manual labor has been degraded. Many who might be useful in manual labor are forced to live by their wits. This phrase is only a euphemism for parasitism.

The disdain for manual toil is so universal that almost no men work this way who can win a living otherwise. Yet manual labor is necessary not only to the support of the race, but for the physical welfare of the individual. We should not have half so much

of this so-called nervous prostration if the victims had cultivated a little first-hand acquaintance with mother earth in ministering to their own nearest and imperative wants with their own hands. In spite of the fact that physical labor is thought to be severer than mental, the longevity of the two offers whatever of choice there is to the laborer.

We all preach that intellectual culture is its own reward, and then we not only give large measure of material things to him who hath this rich mental endowment, but we listen without seeing the inconsistency to platitudes of this sort and then see the preachers and teachers of this doctrine reaching out themselves for all the emoluments they can command. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is not a curse, but a blessing, and it is one not to be enjoyed vicariously. There is nothing about which the human race is more generally and consciously hypocritical than in this palaver over the dignity of labor. If we paid as we talk the scale of wages in the world would be upset, but it isn't a foregone conclusion that work would be any the worse done.



RECORD OF THE TRADES UNION.

What has the trades union done for the good of society? is the question asked by the *Globe*, and it is a very pertinent question at this time.

It might be asked, what is society? It is not the millionaire or the pauper, but the entire people. Have the entire people benefited or been injured by organized labor? is then the question.

To be perfectly impartial, let us see what are the aims and objects of the trade-union movement, and what is the wage question. Have the workers a grievance, and what is the remedy, are all parts of this subject.

I would say the labor question is the pay roll, for that determines where and how you shall live, whether your children shall receive an education or be illiterate.

Well, we have raised wages, thus increasing the purchasing power of the worker. We have raised the school age wherever the trade union movement is strong. In the cotton factories of Great Britain children at one time went to work at seven years of age. This is a thing of the past. We have agitated and secured free text-books for the children in this commonwealth. We can

all remember the time when the children of the worker, whose parents could not afford to buy books, got theirs from the city, and were often taunted with their poverty.

We have reduced the hours of labor in this and other States, of women, who are wards of the State, by legal enactment; secured the appointment of female factory inspectors, who have been a great benefit to all.

We have reduced the hours of labor in general. This means that the worker, who formerly worked fourteen and sixteen hours a day, now only works eight hours in many instances. It may be said that this increases the cost of a commodity, yet, strange as it may seem, we produce as much and better goods under the short-hour day than we did under the old long-hour system, for no person can produce more than a given quantity of a certain quality of goods in a day.

How do we do these things? What are the methods?

First, we organize the worker on trade lines, because each trade knows what it wants better than any one else can tell it. Then when the worker is organized and desires more leisure, better food, a picture on the wall, books on the shelf, he finds he needs more money, better wages, in order to secure these things, and the firm is waited on by a committee and a request made for more money or less hours. If it is granted, all is well; if not, the men some times go on strike, i. e. refuse to work for the wages paid under conditions they formerly endured. The daily paper now in every one's hands, has been a great educator; besides this, each trades union has its own journal, and as the worker gains in intelligence and culture, his wants increase. And let me observe, the American mechanic is the best in the world, producing more than workmen in any other country in the world.

We have improved the sanitary condition of the workshop and the factory, thus protecting the health and prolonging the life of the worker. The trades union pays a sick benefit, an out-of-work benefit and a death benefit for a member or his wife. It has also a loan system. In a word, it cares for its sick, buries its dead, and teaches the worker to be self-reliant. It is here to stay, for the above facts justify its existence. Compare the condition of the worker where

the trade union is strong and where it is weak.

We shall add an old-age pension to our chain of benefits and then will be as near perfect as possible.

Yes, we desire good homes, good food, less hours, and to be treated like men, and for this we are termed tyrannical. Yet, were it not for the trade union, instead of the present methods, force would be used, for no other method would be left for the worker. And we all hope for the dawn of the day when the golden rule will be practiced by all men.—Henry Abrahams.



NON-UNION MINERS DESERTING LEITER.

Joseph Leiter of Illinois, who is waging a war of extermination upon the union miners formerly in his employ, is meeting with hard luck in his efforts to replace them with non-unionists. Very little coal is being mined on Leiter's properties and his special police are costing him a fortune. He owns the entire town site of Zeigler, Ill., and has driven every union miner out of town and erected a barricade around the city. In order not to get mixed up with Uncle Sam he has removed the town postoffice without the boundary lines of Zeigler, and has things all to himself and the few "scabs" employed.



CUT THE COURTS OUT.

No court decision is going to stop the labor movement. No court decision is going to divert the labor movement. No court decision is going to cripple the labor movement, says J. W. Sullivan in the Weekly Bulletin.

The general methods, the customary practices and the broad principles of the American labor movement will continue to be those of the trade union as developed in the past quarter of a century, no matter what this or that court may say.

There are participants in the labor discussion who would have us believe that certain court decisions may be charged with the very crack of doom to organized labor. Before an expected decision is made the attitude of these participants toward the court that is to make it suggests that something is in the air which if let loose will hit like an electric bolt, leaving nothing behind it but ruin. When the hair-splitting, or stereotyped, or common-place decision is

rendered these same croakers act as if it had overturned the universe. But somehow labor things manage to float along about as they did before.

What really happens ordinarily is that court decisions restate that the principles, methods, mechanism, and practices of trade unionism, viewed broadly, are lawful. In cases of disorder, but only sensational reports of it, the courts get down to facts, too—usually. On the old questions of picketing and boycotting, the individuality of the lower court counts. If these bungle seriously, the higher courts lick the errors of the lower into shape in fair American style. The unions that have a little money to spend for appeals almost invariably get the law they are entitled to under the constitution.

We had a decision a month ago from Judge Francis Adams of the Illinois Appellate Court to the effect that a contract for the exclusive employment of members of a union is in itself illegal and in his State criminal. But this decision has not been upheld by the Supreme Court of Illinois. If it should be, it would give the unions bother. But there are lawyers in plenty who laugh at the Adams decision.

We had two weeks ago a Judge Ludwig of Milwaukee to decide that "closed shop" contracts between labor union and employers were unlawful. To balance it, Judge James J. Dick of Waukesha has denied a motion for an injunction to restrain a union from trying to influence non-union men to quit work. These little courts look both ways.

After every decision, either for or against the unions, a wave of discussion passes over the country. It's a choppy wave soon calmed when the decision favors the union. It's a long wave, repeating itself again and again when the decision is against the union. The daily newspapers keep the latter in motion. But all said and done, when all the waters are again smooth, the trade-union movement goes on, intact, militant, growing, and as before, lawful.

The Taff Vale decision was pregnant with ruin unutterable! But what has happened as its consequence in America? Very little. The fact is that the English decision had been anticipated in this country, and since it was made time enough has elapsed to show that the relation of labor to the law here is now about the same as it had been. A

few unions have been threatened with mulcts, a few have paid them, but the union treasuries have money in them yet.

It is easy to exaggerate the importance of the successive decisions being made in relation to organized labor. Too much attention can be paid the law—or rather the agents of the law on the bench. The big principles stand.

Unions with good treasuries can go on striking, picketing and boycotting and winning victories and letting the law take its own course. Some things the law can't do. Union men may work or quit, ask for better pay, refuse to buy, and tell their neighbors news and the law not prevent.

Labor has as much law in its favor as its enemies have against it.—The Western Laborer.



A STEP BACKWARD.

Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania recently said that "the whole social problem would be solved were the wife to become an income producer." *Gunton's Magazine* for July joins issue with Professor Patten, and in a comprehensive article completely refutes his proposition. The article concludes as follows:

From these facts, which are ample and reliable, three things are deducible: (1) That the aggregate earnings of the average family in any given class of wage receivers are always proportioned to the cost of living in the average family in that class; (2) that in proportion as the wife and children contribute to the support of the family the wages of the father are reduced; (3) that the standard of living, and consequently the total income of the family, is the lowest where the wife and children contribute the most toward its support. * * *

This principle obtains throughout the whole field of economic action. If it is true of prices, it is true of wages, regardless of industry, race or country. Upon no other principle can the difference in wages in various localities be explained. This law explains why wages are higher in Europe than in Asia; higher in America than in Europe; higher in larger cities than in small ones; higher in urban centers than in rural districts; higher where tips are not paid than where they are paid, and higher when men support the whole family than

when it is supported from several sources. Professor Patten's proposition to solve the labor problem by making the wife a wage-earner is contrary alike to experience and to the law of social evolution and human improvement.

This does not mean that any arbitrary methods should be instituted to prevent wives from being wage-earners. There are numerous instances where this will be a benefit, but this is only an individual case. Like charity, it may be beneficial so long as it is exceptional, but in proportion as it becomes the general custom of any class it becomes injurious and tends to repress progress. Like tips and other gratuities, it is beneficial only so long as it does not become part of the general economic condition of the group. As a means of permanently improving the condition of the wage class Professor Patten's proposition to encourage the habit for laborers' wives to work for wages is worse than a failure. It is a step backward.



UNION NO EXPERIMENT.

Unions are no longer experiments. They rank among the greatest successes of the century. Nothing else, since human history began, ever brought as large a share of prosperity to the home of the workingman. Nothing else ever succeeded so well in compelling the ruling few to consider the interests of the masses. Therefore the man who is out of the union today is fit for the scrap heap. No matter what his personal virtues may be, he is, socially speaking, only a piece of human junk. He is not only loafing when there is a great work to be done, but obstructing that work by his stupidity.

When a man says he is in sympathy with organized labor and has no objection to labor organizing and then roundly condemns every object sought by labor organizations there is only one of two conclusions with respect to him. He has either got an ax to grind and wants organized labor to turn the stone or else he does not know what he is saying.—Freight and Baggage man.



Few people know to what extent women are invading the great packing houses. The number in the Chicago stock yards has almost doubled in the past year. At the present time 2,000 women are employed there.

THE STRUGGLE OF LABOR.

The struggle of labor is for a fair share of what it produces and for manly independence, making the workman independent of everything save his duty to give a fair day's work for fair pay. Such are the demands of labor, and the man who does not endure these demands is a menace to both employe and employer. Wendell Phillips said: "I hail the labor unions as our only hope for democracy."

Contrary to general belief, labor unions are not the creation of an hour, a year or 100 years, but are the natural growth of natural laws. Strikes are not the creation of the twentieth-century conditions, neither are they the result of unions, for since historic times we have accounts of strikes—first Egypt and Persia, then Greece and Rome. Then the scene is transferred to England, where, in 1381, history tells us, Wat Tyler's insurrection occurred as the result of the rich trying to force down the price of labor, but at that time laborers were not considered as men, and even Shakespeare speaks of laborers as fragments. Yet from the uniting of these same fragments has sprung a branch of one of the most benevolent associations of the world.—Union Labor Journal.

HOT STUFF FOR PEABODY.

Mrs. M. S. Fitts, a Colorado mine owner, has addressed the following scathing letter to Governor Peabody of that State, and was shrewd enough to get beyond the reach of the Colorado militia before sending it.

"At this safe distance I dare call you un-American in spirit and in deed. I dare denounce you as a red-handed anarchist who has overthrown all civil law and deprived our people of their constitutional rights to a trial by jury, to bear arms, to free speech, to free press, and every right established under our republican form of government and held sacred by liberty-loving people in America.

"You will probably not escape the results of your own acts of violence, as force begets force. Your anarchist acts are applauded by your masters and by other Tories, such men as bowed down and licked the boots of old King George III, but the great masses—the great body of thinking men and women—are appalled at your lack of true wisdom, real patriotism and knowledge of statesmanship, many believing your ignorance has already fired every State in the union, inciting

civil war of the classes against the masses. The day has gone by, Czar Peabody, when men and women can be safely treated as you have dared to do at Cripple Creek, Victor and elsewhere, turning your irresponsible military out to hunt their fellow men and shoot them down like jack rabbits.

"When this reign of terror ceases you should be caged in the bull pen at Cripple Creek, said cage to first be papered with true copies of our Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, and bill of rights. No other reading should be permitted you until you could recite these documents from memory. You should be kept on exhibition that the tourists viewing the beauties of the Rockies can at the same time see also the ex-czar of Colorado, Peabody, the First."—Switchmen's Journal.

* * *

BILL NYE'S COW AD.

Bill Nye, the humorist, once had a cow to sell, and advertised her as follows: "Owing to my ill-health, I will sell at my residence, in township 19, range 18, according to the government's survey, one plush raspberry cow, aged eight years. She is of undoubted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon.

"She is very much attached to her present home with a stay chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. I will also throw in a double-barrel shotgun, which goes with her. In May she usually goes away for a week or two and returns with a tall, red calf with wabby legs. Her name is Rose. I would rather sell her to a non-resident."—Nebraska State Journal.

* * *

NO TRAMPS IN GERMANY.

Today the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German state recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old and feeble the state pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for 2 cents—we pay 5. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts and many other features which soften poverty—although they do not remove it. The corollary to this is that the Emperor permits no

tramps to terrorize his highways. The police are organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become of late years, almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the would-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.—National Magazine.



DEFINING HIS POSITION.

Years ago there was a member of an Eastern Legislature named Murphy, a good politician, but hardly a statesman. Indeed, his notions of parliamentary order and debate were crude. He was so frequently out of order that the speaker got in the habit of crying as soon as Mr. Murphy rose, "The gentleman is out of order!"

Once, in the midst of an important and exciting debate, he leaped to his feet. The house murmured, and the speaker brushed him aside with the usual remark, "The gentleman is out of order!"

Murphy sat down, but presently he was on his feet again.

"Mr. Prisdint, I rise to a point of order. In justice I must explain that the thing I intinded to say just now when you called me to order had nothing to do with what I did not say."



PLUTES MAY INTERFERE WITH MAILS.

Judge Humphrey of the Illinois Circuit Court, has denied the application of the United Mine Workers for an injunction against Joe Leiter to prevent him from interfering with them receiving their mail at Zeigler, Ill., which town Leiter pretends to own. But nobody has heard of Roosevelt sending troops to Zeigler to protect the United States mails, which would have occurred had Leiter been prevented from securing his mail by the miners. Judge Humphrey, after getting off the usual rot about working men having the right to work for whom and where they pleased, also denied the miners an injunction to prevent Leiter from importing men into the State, which acts are against the laws of Illinois. And still a lot of editorial hirelings and poli-

ticians talk about equality before the law, and that the courts treat rich and poor alike! The spectacle of a court taking a stand upon the side of the poor and oppressed and in opposition to the rich and influential is about as rare as the appearance of white blackbirds. The poor are always wrong; the rich or their money always right under the capitalist system.—Cleveland Citizen.



PUNISHMENT OF A STRIKE BREAKER.

The operative millers of Goldbach, County St. Gallen, Switzerland, voted last year to inaugurate a strike, and to assure the unbroken solidarity of all they had signed a legal voucher of mutual responsibility, by which every one pledged himself not to go back to work until the strike would be declared off officially. One of the contestants, by name of Gerlacher, violated this mutual agreement. Preferring to be a strike breaker, he went back on his comrades and his word. Now the union of operative millers of Rohrsbach, of which Gerlacher was a member, brought a suit against him before the Circuit Court, and three weeks ago this court ruled that the defendant must pay the conventional fine of 100 francs to the union, and apart from that bear the cost of the legal procedure, amounting to 200 francs.

Parry would get the fits if ever such court decision be rendered in this land of the free.



HAY \$100 A TON.

Lou Dillon, the unbeaten trotting mare, always has the best of foods—oats, carrots, hay and so on. She is a Californian by birth, and as Mr. Billings does not wish to risk the consequences of a change of diet all her hay is brought from her native State, sometimes at a cost of \$50 a ton, sometimes at a cost of \$100.—Country Life in America.



John Mitchell, writing, in the first of a series of articles to the Boston Globe, anent conditions of the workers in foreign countries, states that one of the most urgent needs of the workers in London is proper and cheap transportation facilities, which would enable them to live at a distance of ten or twelve miles from the city. Living quarters are insufficient and rents exorbitant in London, sometimes amounting to one-third the income of the tenant, whose wages are hardly sufficient to barely support.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

THE VACATION HABIT.

In every clime, in every age,
Are found the prophet and the sage.
But we the two have intertwined
And profit with a Sage combined.

Thus begins Edmund Defreyne in *Wiltshire's Magazine*, discussing the recent statement of a well-known financier regarding the evils of the vacation habit. He continues:

"It is refreshing and uplifting in these days, when so much idiotic sentiment is being wasted by thinkers, reformers and other anarchists on those 'that labor and are heavy laden,' to know that we have among us one glorious exemplar of the nobility of eternal toil and ceaseless saving, one true economist (in the broadest sense of the word), who, deprecating the folly of spendthrift idlers wrecking their health in the open air for a fortnight, generously and righteously lifts his stentorian voice against the pernicious, sinful and injurious rest habit. * * *

"Ah, he is right, this genial, jovial patriarch who believes in saving even time (lest eternity be too short for charitable works), and his warning words are pregnant with justice, kindness and the all embracing brotherhood that makes the rich blood kindred to the poor.

"Who needs vacations? Who wants to interrupt the joyous hours of ceaseless toil with shameful interlude of play? Why, work, when practically continuous, becomes the joy of the worker. Labor is honorable (if unremunerative), and the harder and longer the labor the greater the honor (and profit—to somebody). These are aphorisms—beautiful and eternal truths.

"As our residuary legatee of all the virtues eloquently and most logically says, 'Is it not absurd to suppose that a man who can work eleven and a half months can not as well work the whole year?' Why, of course it is absurd, and it is even more than absurd (it is wicked, impious, infamous, criminal and—oh, the horror of it!—unbusiness-like) for a clerk, a hireling, an employe, a thing with no capital except its miserable brains or hands, 'to expect or demand pay for two weeks' time for which he renders no equivalent.' The awful part of this unjust demand by the vacation-seeking villain is that it is, alas, too often upon some philanthropic trust, some soulful corporation or some

benevolent capitalist that has hired the ungrateful scoundrel from motives of the purest, holiest and most disinterested altruism.

"The employer does not make a profit out of hired labor. Perish the thought! Business is but a gentler term of organized charity. Its function is to provide employment for the poor, who without its beneficial aid would have to work for itself and might become vitiated by vacations.

"In my opinion our saint-like sage does not go far enough. It is true that he lovingly points out the immorality, the waste, the inutility, of squandering two weeks in every year in riotous resting. But what of the lost Sundays, the Saturday afternoons, the innumerable national and religious holidays? What of the evenings and nights that might be given to honest toil, to ennobling labor, to glorious, inspiring, unrequited work? What of the slothful miner who occasionally comes out of his nice damp hole in the ground to breathe the nasty upper air and expose himself to beastly sunshine? What of the idle, unproductive, wasteful babe cynically regardless of its opportunity to make life a perpetual grind? I shudder over these things, and when I think of that great, hulking non-producer of a baby I shed tears of sorrow and of shame. There ought to be a law that infants in arms should at least be self-supporting.

"Oh, labor, can you not work, as a minimum, 365 days in the year? If it were for your real good, we, sages and public benefactors with means, would gladly give you part of the extra day in leap year for rational recreation at some other kind of work. Nay, we would go further—we would give you half pay (in stock) on your quadrennial half holiday.

"Listen, all ye that labor with hand or brain or both!

"The sleep habit, the food habit, the play habit, are all unnecessary, carnal and harmful indulgences of your degenerate natures.

"Man (that is, the hired men, and the term includes women and children without large bank accounts) should never for a moment cease from toil until he ceases to be and goes 'where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.'

"Man with the hoe and without the dough, do you not, can you not, will you not, realize that if you worked all the time there would be more beneficent assimilators, more phil-

anthropists and sages, and more for them?

"At least, give up the villainous vacation habit.

"Think what a nice long rest you may have when you are dead!"—St. Joe Union.



THE "OPEN SHOP" REVEALED.

The Chicago Record Herald tells the story of the sweat shop in its account, given last Tuesday, of the enforced payment of \$1 license by each of the sweat shop proprietors to the city sanitary inspector under penalty of being driven out of business.

The sweat shop is the "open shop" in another form. It is the same in its disregard of the reasonable sanitary regulations, in its being conducted under conditions which are at war with American standards of living and in being an agency for forcing the minimum standard of wages down to a basis which makes beats of human beings.

The notice to the sweat-shop people of Chicago to put up or shut up was the result of a tour of the ghetto and other sections of the West Side, in which the sanitary bureau rounded up all workshops in the interest of health and cleanliness. One other result of the tour has been the discovery that there is almost triple the number of workshops in Chicago that has been indicated heretofore on the license books. The inspectors have found 736 shops already, although their work is not completed, while the records in the city clerk's office show that in 1903 only 234 licenses were taken out. In 1902 the number was 241.

The change in regime in the sanitary bureau which forced 164 sweat shop bosses to apply for licenses on Monday is felt more powerfully by the owners of shops in which sanitary conditions fall too far below the mark. These have been informed that until they install improvements they will not be able to obtain permits. The result is a harvest for the plumbers.

In many of the shops overcrowding was discovered. Stuffy rooms, large enough for half a dozen occupants were found with twenty pallid occupants plying needle and machine amid surroundings that were reported as "intolerable" by the inspectors. In such instances the proprietor was notified that he would have to enlarge his quarters until every worker was provided with the required number of cubic yards of air, and where the extension was not made within

the stipulated time the establishment was closed down.

The worst conditions were found in the ghetto district, where wiry-bearded employers quartered their employes in rooms that abounded in filth. Some of the shops had not been scrubbed for a year, and whitewash was a matter of such antiquity that it was known to the inmates only as a legend. There was no ventilation, and the plumbing arrangements were inadequate.

One shop was found that had only one window and that opened on a hallway in which the air was stifling. It was roomy enough for six workers, but was crowded with twelve. It was closed at once until the owner reduced his force and whitewashed the walls, which were black with the accumulated filth of three years. In general, however, the bureau reports an improvement, and Chief Inspector Hedrick says a large majority of the owners will be able to get their permits after improvements are installed.

"We found some bad places," he said, "but the owners, as a rule, followed our orders expeditiously. In some instances the conditions were so bad that we had to make them shut down until they made improvements, but generally the sweatshops are improving.

"Before we are through with the inspection every workshop in Chicago will have been visited, and we will have knowledge of the condition under which ready-made garments are sewn together. Every shop will have to take out a license, and no permit will be issued until we approve the application."



PROFESSIONAL EATERS.

One of the most striking customs of the past that are preserved by the Indians of today is found among the tribes on the Devil's lake reservation in North Dakota. An official of the Indian service gives the following account of this peculiar practice:

"From time immemorial the Devil's Lake Sioux have adhered to an old custom in regard to the treatment of a guest. According to their etiquette, it is the bounden duty of the host to supply his guest with all the food he may desire, and as a rule the apportionment set before the visiting Indian is much in excess of the capacity of a single man.

"But by the same custom the guest is obliged to eat all that is placed before him, else he grossly insults his entertainer. It was found that this practice would work a hardship, but instead of dispensing with the custom the Indian method of reasoning was applied, and what is known as the professional eater was brought to the front.

"While the guest is supposed to eat all that is placed before him, it serves the same purpose if his neighbor assists in devouring the bountiful repast, the main object being to have the plate clean when the meal is finished.

"It is not always practicable to depend upon a neighbor at table to assist in getting away with a large dinner, and in order to insure the final consumption of the allotted portion visiting Indians call upon these professional eaters, whose duty it is to sit beside them through a meal and eat what the guest leaves. The professional eaters are never looked upon in the light of guests, but more as traveling companions with a particular duty to perform.

"These eaters receive from \$1 to \$2 and even \$3 for each meal where they assist. It is stated by the agent of the Devil's lake reservation that one of the professional eaters has been known to dispose of seventeen pounds of beef at a sitting. That they are capable of eating an almost fabulous amount I myself can testify."—Hygienic Gazette.

ENGLAND'S LABOR COMMISSION.

The royal commission on labor disputes created in England last year is making little headway. Trades unions and labor organizations in all parts of the country have refused assistance and information of any kind toward making the tribunal of any value, owing to the fact that there are no representatives of organized labor on the commission.—Progress.

A PRAYER.

O, Powers that be, make me sufficient to my own occasions.

Teach me to know and to observe the Rules of the Game.

Give me to mind my own business at all times and to lose no good opportunity of holding my tongue.

Help me not to cry for the moon or over spilled milk.

Grant me neither to proffer nor to wel-

come cheap praise; to distinguish sharply between sentiment and sentimentality, cleaving to the one and despising the other.

When it is appointed for me to suffer, let me, so far as may humanly be possible, take example from the dear, well-bred beasts, and go away quietly, to bear my suffering by myself.

Give me to be always a good comrade, and to view the passing show with an eye constantly growing keener, a charity broadening and deepening day by day.

Help me to win, if win I may; but—and this, O Powers! especially—if I may not win, make me a good loser. Amen.—Robert Frothingham.



DO YOU KNOW HIM?

"The foreman told me."

"The foreman thinks."

"The foreman wants to know."

"The foreman is a fine man."

"On an errand for the foreman."

"The foreman wants."

"What would the foreman say?"

"I am afraid the foreman won't like it."

"Does the foreman know it?"

"Some one told the foreman."

"The foreman thinks the world of me."

"Named the kid after the foreman."

"I go to the same church as the foreman."

"When my wife was over at the foreman's house."

"Better ask the foreman."

"The foreman says the chairman is a crank."

"The foreman says the union is going too far."

"The foreman says the executive committee is ruining the union."

"The foreman said I was a fool to vote as I did."

"The foreman never goes to a meeting and I think he is about right."

"The foreman's family and mine are intimate."

"The foreman thought that story of mine a rich one."

The foreman can see in an instant all through a piece of work."



Teacher—"Write a sentence containing 'the bitter end.'"

Polly (reading from her slate)—"A big dog chased my kitty, and as she went under the porch he bit her end."

Demand the label.



Strive to improve the opportunities granted to you.



Do a kind act, say a kind word and show mercy to all.



"A man expects to be illicted prisidint iv th' United States, Hinmissy, f'r th' fine qualities that th' r-rest iv us use only to keep out iv th' pinitinchry."—F. P. Dunne.



Did you notice how "thrifty" these deportation parties are? They invariably take toll for their work of "clearing up the camp" by looting some store, rifling some private house, or picking the pockets of the deportees. To the deporters belong the spoils.



The ways and means committee of the Detroit common council has recommended that the wages of union brick pavers employed by the city be raised from \$2.25 to \$3.20, in accordance with the resolution by the city, authorizing the employment of union labor.



HOW TO GET RICH.

Live up to your engagements.
Earn money before you spend it.
Never play at any game of chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquor.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets if you have any.
Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.
Always speak the truth. Make few promises.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Avoid temptation; through fear you may not withstand it.

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous.

A HINT.

Once there was a union man
Who wouldn't pay his dues;
He drew his money Saturdays
And blew it in for booze.
The boss he cut his wages
And his landlord raised the rent;
But when he turned his pockets out
He couldn't find a cent.

Of course, he told his troubles then
To every one in town,
But he wasn't in "good standing,"
So the union "let him down."
He tramps the streets in idleness,
His clothes are wearing out,
They'll pull him as a vagrant
If he don't watch out.

Now here's a hint to others
Who are inclined to stray:
Don't work but just eight hours
And demand the scale of pay.
Keep paid up in the union,
Mind what you're about,
For the boss will cut your wages
If you don't watch out.

—The Glassworker.



THE LABOR PROBLEM.

All men are brothers, and God is their father;
He made the earth, with its blessings, for all.
In his pure sight only meekness is mighty,
Beyond his care not a sparrow can fall.

His is the gold; His is also the silver;
His are the flocks on a thousand green hills.
From the grand orb of day to the spring by the
wayside,

All is His own, each His purpose fulfils.

Man gains no riches by robbing his brother,
Nor grows he poor when supplying his need.
Each can enjoy but the portion God gives him;
None may increase it by hoarding and greed.

Why should we strive for the wealth that must
perish?

Why freeze our hearts for the hard, yellow gold?
Gold never purchased one smile of affection,
Nor could it kindle a friendship grown cold.

Love is God's coin, with His image upon 't.
"In God We Trust" is the motto and sign;
This is the coin which is current forever,
Made in the mint of a nature divine.

Then, brother man, gain love for your brother;
Cease from your warfare of hatred and tears
Be not content with the "flesh pots of Egypt."
Gird on your strength, for the day star appears.

—Annie L. Fisher.

Miss Fisher is a Cambridge lady, and at the time of the big coal strike she wrote the accompanying verses in response to a call from "Our Dumb Animals" for a remedy for strikes. Her best-known work is a story in verse, entitled "The City of Sweet Content."

LABOR NOTES.

Local No. 705 of Chicago has five thousand members paid up to date.

* * *

Twenty-four States are said to have enacted industrial arbitration laws.

* * *

Many men are best satisfied when they have something big of which they can complain.

* * *

Unhappy is the man to whom his own mother has not made all other mothers venerable.—Richter.

* * *

Efforts are being made to induce the National Shorthand Reporters' Association to affiliate with organized labor.

* * *

The first agreement ever made between the Delaware & Hudson railroad and its workmen has been signed at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

* * *

New York, one of the last States to organize in the Cooks' and Waiters' Alliance, now has seventy-six locals in good standing.

* * *

The packing house teamsters show that they are trade unionists by their loyalty to the butcher workmen in the packing house strike.

* * *

There are two million children ranging in age from five to sixteen years of age at work in the factories and sweatshops of America.

* * *

The Citizens' Alliance of St. Louis has as yet failed to put our Locals—No. 405 and No. 526—out of business. In fact, the boot is on the other leg.

* * *

The twentieth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in Montreal, beginning Tuesday, September 20.

* * *

The truck drivers of New York City are organizing rapidly. We have several splendid organizations of that craft in New York at present.

* * *

The operation of the compulsory arbitration law passed by the Maryland Legislature on the last day of its session is being watched with interest.

Wages of the bituminous coal miners have increased from 30 to 40 per cent. since 1897, when the first wide-reaching and strong organization of their unions was effected.

* * *

A Deptford (England) driver, charged in court with working a mare in an unfit state, pleaded that she was suffering from rheumatism as a result of drawing an ice wagon.

* * *

The lumber teamsters of Boston receive a half holiday on Saturday the year around. The coal teamsters of that city receive a half holiday on Saturday six months of the year.

* * *

Several Cincinnati telephone girls have been discharged for flirting over the wires—which seems a pretty heavy penalty for a mighty unsatisfactory imitation of the real thing.

* * *

Glass workers in northern Bohemia to the number of 2,000 have fought out a strike of about two months' duration, and have been successful in increasing their wages and bettering the general conditions of employment.

* * *

It is stated that nearly 2,000 working men who were thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Pennsylvania railroad have returned to their homes in Europe. Quite a number of them were Italians.

* * *

Carrie Nation is reported to be headed toward New York with the intention of smashing the subway tavern, which was recently opened with Bishop Potter's blessing. Carrie is always keen for sensational opportunities.

* * *

Thomas I. Kidd, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, has decided to retire permanently from official connection with the field of labor. Accompanying his resignation from the office named is the statement that he intends to go into some other line of work. From a membership of less than 3,000 it is said Mr. Kidd was instrumental in building up the wood workers' association to its present membership of over 30,000.—Boston Globe.

A strike of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's employes is threatened in New York, and it looks as if a number of the New Yorkers might find some new walks in life.

* * *

Holyoke (Mass.) carpenters' strike, begun May 1, has been called off. About 225 men struck. The wages lost amounted to \$30,000 and the city lost \$150,000 in prospective buildings which are indefinitely postponed.

* * *

The University of Wisconsin has established an innovation for the summer months. The students will be given a series of lectures on trades unionism, the union label, the open shop, the boycott and kindred topics.

* * *

Strikes of cloak makers which took place in the factories of eleven manufacturers in New York last week for recognition of the union have been won by the workers. About 2,500 cloak makers in all were affected.

* * *

A fight to obtain union labels in Springfield, Mo., has resulted in the organization of new unions of laundry workers and railway clerks, and the organizers report that union workmen and women receive far more consideration from employers than the non-union employes.

* * *

The Carnegie Steel Company has sent notices to its old non-union employes to report for work at Youngstown, O. No notice was sent to the former employes who belong to the Amalgamated Association. The union regards the action of the company as a declaration of war.

* * *

The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union has voted not to participate in the Labor Day celebration at the world's fair on the ground that the exposition is conducted along the lines of an "open shop," by permitting the employment of both union and non-union labor.

* * *

Five hundred Japanese laborers sent to Santa Rosalia, lower California, to work in the mines, have gone on strike because they consider the timbering unsafe. They will not return until the timbering is strengthened. The Japanese Consul is on the ground looking after the interests of his countrymen.

J. W. Hyatt, an Englishman, has invented a machine for producing textile fabrics, which is practically a loom and a sewing machine combined. If successful it will throw thousands out of employment.

* * *

There are some dry goods clerks in the city of Mexico receiving \$250 a month, a large number receiving \$200, while the number of clerks in this line of business who work for \$150 a month is by far the largest number of the three.

* * *

The operation of the compulsory arbitration law passed by the Maryland Legislature on the last day of its session is being watched with interest. It is claimed to be a drastic measure intended to provide for the legal settlement of labor troubles.

* * *

The records in the office of the U. S. Commissioner of Labor are said to show that the first strike in the United States took place in New York city in 1741, when a number of journeymen bakers combined and refused to bake until their wages were raised.

* * *

Automobiles and electric wagons are fast growing in favor, and as it will be necessary for the perfection of our organization to have control over the men who drive those machines, we request that our members in large cities use every possible endeavor to organize those men under the I. B. of T.

* * *

In an address just sent out to organizers working under A. F. of L. authority, President Samuel Gompers says: "We are fully cognizant of the present industrial situation, the aggressions of citizens' alliances, manufacturers' associations and other organizations of employers, and that the most determined effort is being made to besmirch the good name and to disrupt the organizations of labor. In view, therefore, of existing conditions it behooves us to make even greater efforts to more thoroughly organize our fellow workers and instill courage in those who might be faltering in their loyalty and fealty to the movement. The hope is entertained that our organizers everywhere will exert their best efforts to prevent the antagonism of the employing class from influencing public opinion against the trade union movement and the organizations of labor."

SENSE AND NONSENSE

The Flesh Was Weak.

A Hudson river steamboat captain extended the hospitalities of his snug wheel house the other day to a clergyman who could not find a seat on the crowded upper deck. The visitor was chatty, and, when he had plied the man at the wheel with sundry questions concerning his spiritual welfare, the skipper asked the reverend gentleman:

"Do you believe in predestination?"

"Of course, I do," was the emphatic reply.

"Then you believe that whatever is to be will be?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I'm glad to hear it."

"Why?"

"Because I'm going to pass that boat ahead in just fifteen minutes if there is any virtue in hard coal and safety valves. So don't be alarmed; if the boilers are not going to burst, they won't; that's all."

The divine arose, put on his hat and was leaving the wheel house when the captain observed:

"I thought you believed in predestination?"

"So I do, my good man, but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it takes place."

Chicago Host (to visiting relative)—Aunt Hepsy, shall I help you to some of the carrots?

Aunt Hepsy (slightly deaf)—Parrots? For the land's sake, Rodney! Has the meat strike in this town got as bad as that?

Mrs. Buggins—Those busy neighbors next door who are always peeping through the blinds have an awful lot to say about their family tree.

Mr. Buggins—Huh! I'll bet it's a rubber plant.

Been Through the Mill.

Willie—"Are there any mermaids at the bottom of the sea, Captain Whoppers?"

Captain Whoppers—"Ra-ather, Willie. There's a woman at the bottom of everything."

Last week a strapping negro woman was up before a magistrate, charged with unmercifully beating her boy.

"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child so cruelly," said the magistrate.

"Jedge, has you been a parent of a wuf-less yaller boy like dat ar cub of mine?"

"Never—no, never" (with great vehemence—and getting red in the face).

"Den don't talk; you don't know nuffin about it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Amateur Actor (who has just conducted a performance of the part of Hamlet, to a friend, who had been one of the audience)—Well, old fellow, don't you feel inclined to congratulate someone?

Friend—Indeed, I do.

Amateur (with vainglorious mien)—May I so far infringe on modesty as to ask his name?

Friend—Certainly. His name is Shakespeare, and I heartily congratulate him on his unavoidable absence.

Lawyer—"You have taken your oath and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly."

Witness—"Yes, sir."

Lawyer—"What is your occupation?"

Witness—"I am a driver."

Lawyer—"Do you drive a wagon?"

Witness—"No, sir; I do not."

Lawyer—"Now be careful and remember that you are on your oath. You admit that you are a driver; now, honestly, don't you drive a wagon?"

Witness—"No, sir; I drive a horse."
Albany Evening Journal.

Ode to Labor.

Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story;
Nursling of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another—
Rise like lions after slumber,
In unvanquished number,
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which in sleep had fallen on you.
Ye are many, they are few.

—Shelley.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE



THE HUMANE AND PAINSTAKING TEAMSTER WILL APPRECIATE THE MERITS OF THIS KNIFE

EMBODIES—1. Pocket Knife
2. Wire Cutter
3. Hoof Hook

4. Leather Punch
5. Wire Pliers
6. Screw Driver

7. Swedging Awl
8. Alligator Wrench
9. Screw Bit

Cuts off Barbed Fence Wire as easily as an ordinary 8-inch plier. No more parts nor pieces than in a three-bladed knife. INVALUABLE TO TEAMSTERS ESPECIALLY.
A TOOL COMBINING AN ENTIRE WORKSHOP IN A SMALL SPACE.

"H.H.H." KNIVES

Are built for practical use, not filled with knicknacks, as is the case with most combination knives. Especial care is taken to make the knife sufficiently strong for use of *Teamsters*, all rivets being countersunk. The temper is drawn in screwdriver and point of awl to prevent either from breaking. It is no more clumsy or awkward to carry in the pocket than an ordinary three-bladed knife. The blades are made of the best 85 carbon cutler's steel and tempered to withstand hard usage.

The Pliers and Wire Cutters are Drop Forged **TOOL** Steel (not steel castings) and tempered especially to do the work required of them, and give entire satisfaction in handling and cutting fence wire, baling and binding wire, harness rivets, etc.

The Leather Punch will be found indispensable for making various size holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. The Leather Punch acts as a wedging awl or marlin spike *when turned to the left*; especially adapted for use in *lacing belts*, untying knots, etc. Besides being a perfect leather punch and swedging awl, this tool is a perfect screw bit, making a tapering hole in wood for various sized screws *when turned to the right*.

The Screw Bit and Screw Driver features of this knife are perfect in their operation.

The Lace Hook and *Hoof Hook* formed on end of plier handle will be found convenient in many ways.

One tool does not interfere with the free use of another. Each one works independently.

This knife is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity, embodying every essential element, viz.: **simplicity, convenience, durability, smoothness and strength**. It is not heavy or cumbersome. Perfect in operation. Made to sell on its *merits*. Made to gain friends and keep them. A tool for any emergency.

The Pliers will be found especially valuable in drawing nails from the hoofs. Send \$1.25 for sample and terms to agents.

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